## THE TRIBUNE.

TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 6.

## FOR PRESIDENT, HENRY CLAY,

D' Democratic Whig General Committee -A regular meeting of this Committee will be held at the Broadway House, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 6, at 7 o'clock ELLIS POTTER, Chairman.

J. H. HOBART HAWS, Secretaries. To Job Printing Office.—All kinds of JOB PRINTING, such as Pamphlets, Catalogues, Checks, Cards, Bills of Lading, Circulars, &c. &c. nearly and expeditionally executed at the Office of The Tribune, 160 Nassautionally executed at the Office of The T

The December number of the Southern LITERARY MESSENGER will probably be received and for sale at this office this afternoon, as the vessel in which they were shipped is along side the wharf. All the back Nos. for 1842 may still be obtained.

For Literary Notices-Political Histery, No. 2-The Alabama Murder, &c. see first page.

For A Sonnet-Laura Bridgmanand a variety of Miscellaneous Items, see last page.

THE MESSAGE will probably be read in Congress to-day at noon, and will, in that case, reach this city between 10 and 11 this evening. We shall have it for sale immediately upon its arrival, and shall issue it in our whole edition to-morrow morning. Few take the trouble to guess what it will contain. Some rejoicing, doubtless, over the late ' Administration triumphs' throughout the country, and the most unutterably humble professions of perfect 'respect' for the will of the People. Mr. WEB STER'S Exchequer scheme will probably be urged, and we trust will be attentively examined by Congress. If there is the remotest apparent possibility that it will do any thing for the relief of the country, let us have it by all means. If not, the only way to convince its author of the fact may, perhaps, be to try it. Let it have at least a close and candid examination, and be tried upon its intrinsic merits. Should it pass both Houses unanimously. we have no assurance, of course, that John Tyler would not veto it; but we would not allow a fear of this to 'influence legislation!' At all events. let whatever is to be done be done quickly, with as alight expenditure of time and the People's money as the People's servants can conveniently

## Repudiation.

We do not propose to renew the argument against the monstrous depravity of 'Repudiation,' as the refusal of communities to pay their debts is softly termed. The sophistry that the Government of a State or City has no right to contract a debt bind. ing on its people, and that therefore no such debi is valid or binding, is too glaring to be treated with respect. To argue against it is giving countenance to rascality and respectability to fraud. Here, for instance, is a State which has made a Canal, a City which has drawn trade to her wharves by means of a Railroad, and each is enjoying the ful benefits of its undertaking. But these works have been paid for with money borrowed on the credi of that State or City, and the holders of the bonds who have either paid out their money or purchased the stock from those who did, now come forward and ask the payment of their interest. Here is a widow or a family of orphan children, whose all has been invested in Public Stocks, though other investments proffered a higher rate of interest; but safety was desired, and an income which, though limited, should be certain. The interest is asked for and is not forthcoming. On what ground is the payment refused? Because it would be inconve nient to raise the money? That reason, if valid, would be conclusive against paying most debts at all. Because, in some cases, the money has been improvidently, unwisely and uselessly expended? That, too, would be just as good a reason against paying most debts at all. If an individual or community may engage in some large enterprise on borrowed money, and pay only in case of its proving profitable, then we need new definitions of right and wrong. What answer can be framed out of the unprofitableness of the Pennsylvania State Works to a demand for the payment of interest due on her State Stocks ?-But take the last quibble of the Repudiators-a bond-holder asks payment of his debt, and he is answered, " Sir, our Legislature had no rightful power to contract debts-therefore we won't pay them." How flimsy this pretext appears when we consider that the loans of the deeply indebted States were contracted through successive years, by Legislators annually or biennially chosen or re-chosen By electing and reelecting these men, knowing that they had voted and would vote new loans to prosecute the Public Works, the People of Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, etc. clearly made those debts their own, even if the power to contract debts had not been among those originally confided to their Representatives. If A. B. stands by and sees C. D. buy a horse for him of E. F. listening quietly to assertions of the buyer and knowing the undoubted conviction of the seller, that the former is acting for him (A. B.) how shall he afterward refuse to perform his part of the contract, on the ground that C. D. had no authority to act for him? We say, then, that the People of each indebted State are clearly bound by their own act to pay the debts contracted in their name, whelly apart from any Constitutional provision. The People who can answer the holders of their bonds with this quibble of Repudiation must be destitute of the feeling of honesty and ignorant of the nature of moral obligation.

The pretext that the Public Works have been constructed or undertaken only for the benefit of a part of the People, and therefore the whole should not be taxed to pay for them, is met by a still shorter answer: Let the whole (who alone have the power) so adjust their taxation that the burthens shall be commensurate with the benefits. If, for instance, Commerce is the principal gainer, tax commerce: if wild lands, tax wild lands; if Cities and Villages, tax buildings; if Agriculture, tax arable lands. The whole owe the debt, but they can so adjust their taxes as to place its burthen where it should be.

There are many would-be honest men who profess utter abhorrence of Repudiation, who yet quietly permit the interest on their State Debts to go unpaid year after year. Do these men realize that they are Repudiators? It is an easy thing to be honest when convenient, but true honesty does not calculate convenience. Indiana and Illinois should pay their interest now, and every month that they fail to do so is an aggravation of injus tice and dishonesty-dishonesty of which every citizen is a partaker who does not exert his utmost influence to have the interest promptly paid.

But it is said these States cannot pay, money is so scarce and produce so low. This is most absurd. Each of them spends every year in pernicious luxuries, three times the amount of her inperest. Each of them wastes in the idleness of stant death. Verdict accordingly.

her people five times the amount of her interest. They have only to resolve to be honest, and the work will be found easy and pleasant. A smart tax levied on the consumption or sale of foreign luxuries-Silks, Wines, Liquors, &c .- would pay a good share of the interest, and leave the State richer than she would be without it.

What Loco-Foco States and Legislatures may to, we know not; but we trust every Whis Member of every State Legislature will this winter reord his vote and put forth his exertions in favor of prompt and full payment of the interest on their cast themselves upon it.

Tom. BENTON IN THE FIELD .- The Fayette Mo. Times says that a great Democratic meeting was recently held at that place, at which Col-BENTON was formally nominated for the Presidency, in 1844. It says, moreover, that Gov. Revnolds was closeted with Benton for several days, and then travelled 55 miles on horseback, for the express purpose of attending the Convention .-This looks mischievous. Benton must have known all about the resolution that would be offered; and we shall look for a letter from him, telling of some terrible catastrophe that 'I' have brought about with a 'single speech,' declaring that his motto is Everything for the cause, nothing for men,' and ending with professions of eternal gratitude and the most profound submission to the wishes of his fellow-citizens. Benton is probably mortified to find that he misunderstood Van Buren, when he thought he declined to run again.

THE PARDONING POWER IN PENNSYLVANIA .-Gov. PORTER, of Pa., has made himself notorious or interposing the power of pardon between justice and his personal and political friends-exercising t not only after judgement, upon proper grounds, out before trial, and without assigning any reason at all, or waiting to see how dark is the guilt of he accused, or what extenuating circumstances may render proper the extension of mercy. We ee in the Pennsylvania journals that he has reently exercised this prerogative in two instancesboth apparently most unjustifiable and dangerous. n November, 1641, it seems that the Grand Jury of Huntingdon County presented three men named Couts, Leas and McVitty, for conspiring to influence electors to vote for John Shaver, candidate for Sheriff. The bill was sent up, and the parties indicted. The trial was put off, from time to time. on various grounds, until the 15th ult., when the accused were called up for trial. They appeared; out instead of submitting the case to a jury, they produced a full and unconditional pardon from Gov. PORTER, in bar of the indictment. They were at once discharged! What a mockery of

The other case is mentioned in the Erie Chroncle. Two fellows named Moody and Quiggle were tried and convicted of having passed counterbit money, knowing it to be such. The trial was n every respect fair and impartial, the testimony lear, and the verdict in accordance with the beief of every man who heard the evidence and knew he culprits. They were accordingly sentenced to hree years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. After a confinement of three or four hours, an Excutive pardon was received, and they were again et loose upon society. We pity our Pennsylvaia brethren if they are doomed much longer to have the strong arm of the law thus paralyzed by inprincipled interference with its administration.

From the following note which we received ast evening from Col. Graham, it will be seen hat the President's Message may be expected ere on Tuesday night, in time for our paper of he next morning:

Post Office, New York, Dec. 5th, 1842. To the Editors of The Tribune:

GENTLEMEN-Information has been received at this office hat it is contemplated by the Post-Office Department to end the President's Message on Tuesday, the 6th inst., in e same manner as heretofore.

An extra engine will leave Washington on Tuesday with Message immediately after its delivery to the two louses of Congress, say at about half past 12 M. and is ex ected to reach this city at 11 o'clock of the same day. Respectfully, JOHN LORIMER GRAHAM, P. M.

The American thinks that if Col. Webb had been indicted in Delaware for fighting the juel with Marshall Gov. Seward might have reused to surrender him for trial, if demanded, on he ground that he has already been once tried for he same offence. Unless we mistake, he was tried found guilty, and sentenced here for "leaving the State with intent to receive a challenge and for actually receiving it." This would, certainly, not be the same effence with fighting the duel.

## The Sidewalks.

MR. EDITOR: In the Tribune of this morning, you say-We cannot remember the time when the duties of Street aspector have been discharged." It is to be hoped that he tax-payers will remember those who appointed the pre ent Street Inspectors, if, after the next snow storm, the later shall be as grossly negligent of their duty as they have een since the storm of Wednesday last, (not Friday, as you tate.) and still retain their posts. The outrageous condiion of the sidewalks, since the 30th of November, has been he subject of general remark. If those now paid for holding office are too much occupied to discharge their duty to he public, it will be an act of benevolence to petition the Common Council to release such officers from their responibilities, and consequently the citizens from the tax nov aposed in order to support the dignity of office.

AWNING POST. Yours respectfully, Snow Hill, Madison st., Dec. 5, 1842.

'AWNING POST' is rather severe. We under tand that the fault is not with the Street Inspectors, but in the system, and in the rules by which the Inspectorsare governed. [Ed. Tr.

Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER bas received and accepted an invitation to deliver an Oration in nonor of the completion of the Bunker Hill Monment, on the 17th of June next.

Loco-Focos in Delaware for illegal voting at the \$10,000. late election; and two persons have been committed. Many of the others have given leg bail. The Locos tried hard to find, as an offset, bills against Whigs. Juries made up of their own friends ignored seventeen such cases sent up to them, and found bills against three Whigs-whose votes are notoriously as good as those of the Loco-Foco Inspectors who took them.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT .- An inquest was held on Saturday evening last, 3d inst., by Joseph Demaray, one of the Coroners of Rockland County, at he house of James Styles in Piermont, upon the body of Abraham Mabie of the aforesaid place, aged 70 years, who, on the afternoon of the above mentioned day, while walking from the end of the New-York and Erie Railroad pier toward the shore, when about half the distance, and after the engine had passed him, from some unknown cause, was thrown upon the track, some of the cars of the passenger train passing over him, severing one foot from his body, badly fracturing his skull, and causing other wounds, which produced almost in-

The following letter should have reached us in time for our paper yesterday-but did not

Bobbing of the Mail-Bad Management of the Western Mail-Railroad Accident-Death of an M. C. Correspondence of The Tribuse.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Dec. 3, 74 o'clock, P. M. The leather pouch made up at New-York on Monday evening or Tuesday morning for Alexandria was stolen from the mail car after its arrival in this city on Tuesday afternoon, or Wednesday morning about 1 o'clock. The pouch was found this morning concealed in a hogshead in an alley adjoining the railroad depot, in Pratt-street. It everal State Debts. No higgling-no compro- had been cut open and its contents abstracted, exmise-no looking askew for popularity. Let our cept the New-York American of Monday evening, friends resolve to do right, and rest confident that and a copy of the Tocsin of Liberty, printed at the Right will vindicate all those who implicitly Albany. The rogue who committed the theft ap- in conceiving and clearly presenting the abstract nears not to have been an adept in his business, or opportunity did not serve him to steal a more valuable bag than this. Being from New-Yark to theme he has chosen for discourse to night is one Alexandria, it is supposed not to have contained that has engaged much of his attention, and conmuch, if any, money, as the remittances are generully the other way. Those in New-York who had etters mailed for Alexandria on Monday will know what they have lost, as the pouch rifled contained the letters of that day.

The snow storm of Wednesday cut us off for a while from intercourse with the cities all round, but the railroads and turnpikes are again in order for traveling, and the mails from all points, except the South, arrived to-day regularly. This Southern mail, as you of course know, is about as uncertain and irregular as it could well be made. It has been long since we received for three days in succession the papers regularly due from New-Orleans, and there are to-night three mails due frem

Speaking of Mails reminds me to-day that the Eastern Mail for the West will be on a very bad footing this winter if the arrangement now understood to be adopted be persevered in. After the 12th instant the mails for Boston, New-York and Philadelphia will arrive in this city about three o'clock P. M. and remain here till seven o'clock the next morning. They will then be dispatched to Wheeling, and reach there the second day thereafter at about five P. M. Here they will be detained till the next morning, and then be forwarded to Columbus, and so on to the West and Southwest. You see by this that the mails will be detained in this city some sixteen hours, and in Wheeling some sixteen more, causing a delay of more than thirty-two hours in this great and important mail route! This we may suppose is Mr. Wickliffe's arrangement for the benefit of his friends in the West.

The train of cars for the West due yesterday afternoon at about 5 o'clock did not get in till this morning about 1 o'clock. The detention was occasioned by two accidents, the second of which had nearly proved fatal to life. First, the engine broke when some fifty miles from Baltimore, and he train was detained till another engine was obtained. They had not proceeded far before the ocomotive encountered an obstacle when on the banks of the Patapsco, and was precipitated into the river, where it still remained at the last accounts. As the engine fell it carried with it the tender and the engineer and fireman, but fortunately neither of them was injured, though they got a good ducking. The passenger cars were not injured, and no passenger burt. The baggage car was broken in twain by the upsetting of the locomotive, and to this circumstance is owing the safety of the passenger cars.

We received intelligence this morning of the death of James W. Williams, the Member of Congress for the Third District of this State. He has not been for several years in good health, and in 1830, when Speaker of our House of Delegates, was attacked with paralysis, which rendered it necessary for him to resign the chair, and for a time disabled him from public business. He died from apoplexy, and was in his carriage (on Thursday) at the time of the attack, on his way to this city to go hence to Washington. There was no one with him in the carriage at the time he was attacked, and his coachman was unaware of his situation until he stopped to water his horses. Mr. Williams was then immediately taken home, in Harford County, and lived till yesterday, (Fri-

day.) when he died. The District represented by Mr. Williams was composed of Harford and Baltimore Counties and part of Carroll County. A new election will have to be had, but as the District is decidedly Loco-Foco, of course one of that party will be elected. There will be a good many aspirants for the staion. Mr. G. T. H. Worthington (who preceded Mr. Williams in Congress) will be anxious to go again, and perhaps Mr. Otho Scott (State Senator for Harford) will urge his pretensions, though he is not exactly now in good odor with the Loco-Focos, by reason of his course last winter in the Senate on the Bank question.

NORTH RIVER OPEN AGAIN .- The steamboat Superior arrived yesterday morning from Coxsackie, only 20 miles below Albany, and the Utica, which left here last evening, expected to reach that City. The People's Line have resumed their trips. The Swallow and South America are advertised to go through to-day.

Loss of the Ship Jefferson of Nantucket. -Letters have been received in Nantucket, reporting the loss of the ship Jefferson, Cash, of that port, at the Sandwich Islands, in August last. The ship was lying off and on the Island, awaiting the return of two boats which had been sent on shore for supplies. In attempting to tack, the ship missed stays and went on shore. The Jefferson had been absent but 24 months, and had 2,400 barrels of sperm oil on board, 1.700 barrels of which have been saved. She was owned by John H. Shaw, of Nantucket, and was insured at the Mechanics' Office, New-Bedford, for \$10,000; Forty-two bills have been found against and at the Merchants' Office, Nantucket, for

Loss of THE MILWAUKIE .- The Buffalo Commercial states that Capt. Whittemere, of the Milwaukie, whose loss is confirmed, leaves a wife and three children. The first mate was John Conroy, formerly master of the schr. Navigator, who leaves a wife and two children in the town of Eden. The second mate's names was Peter Kelan, a Frenchman, who has also a family residing at Buffalo. 'The cook's name was Wm. Brown, who has a family at Black River. The names of the two boys and other hands attached to the ship the Editors are unable to learn.

The steamer ONEIDA on Lake Ontario, which, according to the Kingston, Canada, papers, was wrecked on Stony Point some days since, is still safe-making her trips as usual.

IT CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES Of American manufacture may be found at the Tailoring establishment of M. Gaylord, No. 9 John-street, which, for elegance of material, brilliancy and durability of color, and perfection of finish, are equal to any English fabrics imported into this country One way of protecting American Labor is to give preference to American Manufactures. Call there and examine for yourselves.

IF O. A. BROWNSON of Boston lectures this evening before the Mercantile Library Association at the Tabernacle on the 'Origin, Organization and Ends of Government.' Few men will agree with Mr. Browsson in all his views, either upon political, moral, or religious subjects. But none, we think, can deny that his writings and discourses, if they are not the truth, contain, nevertheless, much that is true. Whatever he says is always worth hearing, and worth thinking about; and no reflecting man, with sound judgement and discrimination, can hear and think of what he advances without growing and becoming stronger thereupon. He is a man of most wonderful mental power, of considerable originality, of great ability and general, and of decided, though neither smooth nor graceful, eloquence in his delivery. The cerning which he entertains far more conservative and substantial opinions than he has generally had the credit of maintaining. He will speak of it with great earnestness, some dogmatism, and in a manner which cannot fail to interest and instruct all whe would care to hear him.

-We understand that he is to address the Mc chanics' Institute on Wednesday evening.

This evening the Fourth Lecture of Mr MOONEY'S Course on the Antiquities Literature, Music. Manners and Customs of Ireland will be delivered at Concert Hall. Thus far they have been highly interesting and attractive, and display much research and ability.

Dr. BETHUNE of Philadelphia delivers this evening the Introductory Lecture to the winter course of the Franklin Society at Brooklyn, in the Chapel, Pacific-street.

IF Mr. BROWSON will lecture before the Mechanics' Institute on Wednesday next, and Mr. BROWNING on Friday next. See Advertisement.

BRAHAM gives a Concert this evening at the Society Library, if the weather will permit. He has several new songs which he proposes to

THE TREATY .-- A London correspondent of the Evening Post concludes his comment on the Treaty

"In a word, we have substituted the certainty of a future war for the certainty which we had o settling every question between the two countries in a way that would have rendered war between these powers impossible.'

We give the following paragraph from the Saratoga Whig in relation to the Pavilion Water; it is said to be more medicinal than any other mineral water yet discovered in this country-the immense quantity of gas in this spring renders it very light on the stomach and effective in its operations as a powerful cathartic, tonic and alterative-the gas holding every thing in solution, unless what is here alluded to. It can be drank in the winter with as much efficacy as in the summer in the cure of diseases. Messrs. Gassner & Young of this City are the agents, and it is sold by them at very

"PAVILION FOUNTAIN.-We learn that the deposi around this Fountain and its neighbor, the Magnesia, has been discovered to cure erysip las, salt rheum and other cutaneous diseases—that troughs are now being made around these springs, with a view to obtain more of the materials, and that it has been sought after for transportation. Also, that Chemists who have analyzed it, say it is a compound of Silex, a decomposition of Flint, and a vegetable substance." around this Fountain and its neighbor, the Magnesia, ha

SAMUEL G. ARNOLD, formerly editor of the Brooklyn Advocate, and recently of the Highland Democrat, at Peekskill, has left the concerns of editorship, and taken charge of the Female Institute at White Plains, Westchester county.

Successor to Bishop England .- It is announced that the Rev. Dr. O'Connor, pastor of the Church of St. Paul's, in Pittsburgh, has been appointed Roman Catholic Bishop of Charleston, in the place of Bishop England, deceased.

The jail of Brooke county, Va. has not now, nor has it had for a long period of time, any person confined in it for any cause whatever; nor has the county a solitary tavern in it licensed to sell intoxicating drinks. [Wellsburg Trans.

The Weather has been excessively cold in Ohio. Last week, at Columbus, the mercury sank to within eight degrees of zero. During several days it was thought that the Ohio weather would have done credit even to Vermont!

Museum this week for the last time. His piece called Old and Young Nick is capital. The Gipsey Girl, besides dispensing fortunes to all applicants, brings the most conclusive scripture testimony to prove the falsity of Miller's theory of the end of the world in 1843. On Thursday next, Thanksgiving Day, the manager will astonish every body by exhibiting the most wonderful living curiosity ever seen in America. So look out for it. n America. So look out for it.

Good performances and moderate price of admission at the New-York Museum. Signor Blitz and a host of oth-

SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA .- Diseases of the skin are very numerous, and their pathology hitherto has been involved in much obscurity. Salt Rheum, for instance, embraces no less than forty different varieties of cutaneous diseases; but the name itself simply implies the discharge of a saltish fluid from the abraded surface. All these diseases, viz :-Ringworm, Tetter, Scald Head, Lepra, Eczenia, &c., have their origin in an impure state of the system and deranged condition of the digestive organs generally. The stomach condition of the digestive organs generally. The storact, owing to an unhealthy flow of bile, is unable to perform its functions properly, and the skin sympathises with it, causing drypess and litching sensations at one time, attanother a noisture and general relaxation. The patient is first annoyed with a burning and peculiar tingling in the skin, which induces rubbing; in a short time small watery ves cles appear, that discharge and run, leaving the skin raw and sore: then follow scabs or scales, which dry up, and for a short time there is no appearance of disease. But it soon breaks out again, and goes through the same course, continuing gradually to increase in extent, until the whole body is enveloped in disease.

Sands's Sarsaparilla is, from experience, proved to be a radical cure for this class of diseases, owing to its peculiar

operation on the system. It enters into the circulation, and its influence is felt to the remotest parts of the system. It gives tone and energy to the powers of nature, and the lood—the grand fountain of health and life—is renovated by its use; the constitution railies, disease is thrown off, and by its use; the constitution rains, observe the patient restored to perfect health.

Sold at wholesale and retail, by A. B. Sands & Co.

Druggists and Chemists, No. 273 Broadway, corner of
Chambers-st., New-York. Also sold by A. B. & D. Sands Druggists, No. 79 and 100 Fulton-st.; David Sands & Co. No. 77 East Broadway. Price \$1 per bottle.

Disease may approach but it cannot destroy,
Though it comes with a ravenous band,—

There's a healing that fills he mest sickly with joy, Tis the Lozenge of Peters at hand.

Reader, are you afflicted with a cough or cold that is raidly approaching towards consumption, remember that is is not only possible, but probable that you will be cured, if you try Dr. Peters' famous Lozenges, that have cured thousands from coughs, colds and asihmas. These Lozenges, so pleasant to the taste, are formed from the most valuable remedies in the world to cure all diseases of the lungs and complaints of a similar nature. It should be remembered that to cure disease we should guard against it. It you have a cold, try Peters's Cough Lozenges at once, and never Principal office 125 Fulton, corner of Nassau-street.

T CHAPPED HANDS AND COUGHS OR COLDS .- What so miserable as this in winter. Here's a remedy-try it. Get one shilling package of Professor Jones's Cough Candy, eat it and—your cough, cold, hoarseness, asthma, or the

eat it and—your cough, cold, hoarseness, ashma, of the first stages of consumption are instantly relieved and perhaps radically cared. We are not puffing; mind, this is really a scientific physician's discovery. Then if you have chapped or tender flesh, get one cake of the Italian Chemical Soap and that will make your flesh white, soft and supple. You can get both of these at the sign of the American Ragle, 82 Chatham-street, N. Y., or 139 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

THE POPULAR REMEDY for all those forms of disease which, when neglected, end in Consumption, such as cough from any cause, sore throat, hoarseness, and the like—the Hygeine Horehound Candy—is the most popular and successful remedy, and is noiselessly supplanting all the other pretended compounds vaunted so impudently by fictitious and manufactured certificate makers. Sold wholesale and

Public attention is particularly called to the extraor dinary case of cure from the use of that inestimable remedy PARR'S LIFE PILLS.

BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

IF FROM THE SOUTH we received Mails last night even to New-Orleans, from which the 25th ult. is the latest date we have. The New-Or leans papers contain news from Mexico, which may be found below. The bloody order concerning prisoners captured at San Antonio, especially those known to have belonged to the Sante Fe Expedition, excites great indignation at New-Orleans. The Bee thinks Mexico, by the atrocious principles on which she conducts the war, forfeits her right to be respected as a belligerent.

Ignoramus"-Evening Courier and Fo-rum-Loco Foco Jesuitism-Sheriffalty,

Correspondence of The Tribune. PHILADELPHIA, December 5, 1842. Gentlemen: A correspondent of the Tribune of Saturday who rejoices is the appellation of an "Ignoranus, in the pursuit of knowledge," expresses a desire to be made ac quainted with the "glorious bubbles" referred to in a communication of mine last week, as the offspring of Mr. Biddie's ambition; and although scarcely within the province of a Foreign Correspondent, whose duty it is rather to supply items of local intelligence than to engage in the discussion of abstract principles, with their whole train of "effects consentaneous, concurrent and consecutive; " I, nevertheless, entertain so deep regard for the whole tribe of Ignoramuses as to be induced to depart, in this single instance from the rule I have adopted, to invite his perusal of a certain report made by a Committee of Stockholders of the Bank of United States in 1841, in which his thirst for knowledge will find ample sources of refreshment, in the enumer ation of numerous schemes, financial projets, and "opera tions," the result of that overshadowing genius by whom they were devised, to establish the supremacy of the Insti tution over which he pres ded.

The Evening Courier, a paper established by W. Atweil, Esq. upon his retirement from the Evening Journal (now conducted by R. M. Whitney & S. Simpson,) and which has proved a valuable auxiliary in the cause of Henry Clay and Whig principles, has been united to the Forum, a spirited penny sheet, engaged in the same cause; and is, hereafter to be published at 10 cents a week. We are greatly in want of a cheap paper, to circulate among the poorer classes and which, like the Tribune, shall embody not mere ly the general intelligence of the day, but also diffuse correct views of the principles of the Whig party, to counterac the insidious arguments of the Ledger and similar sheets who seek to excite the industrious classes against the Tariff and other measures of the Whigs, by addressing their passions and cupidity. An article appeared in the Loco-Foco penny 'Spirit o,

the Times' on Saturday, in which it was attempted dis tinctly to create the issue and establish the fact that, for sooth! the only two parties in this country were the rich and the poor! Of course the Editor was equally successful in his conclusions, that the Whigs were the rich, and the Locos the poor; and that the object and intent of Whig legislators was to reduce their Leco-Feco krethren to a sort feudatory vassalage. Now it is true that no Whig would e silly enough to credit such false and foul imputations on a party who, from the times of the Revolution up to this day, have ever been among the earliest to make sacrifices for the welfare of their Country; yet if such poison is dis tilled into the minds of our opponents, it may produce per-nicious results, by engendering greater rancor of feeling and political animosity. Shame upon one who will so far sacrifice truth and justice to accomplish his political obects! From those who, like the Union, it is said-how ustly I know not-boldly avow the doctrine that 'all is tair in politics,' such perversions might naturally be expected; but, despite the strong partisan views of the 'Times,' I had hoped for better and more truthful articles from the pen of its Editor.

I was also sorry to notice in the last number of the New World, an article which asserts the Whigs to be in a minorily in the country, and that they never possessed a majority of those who supported the cardinal principles of the party: appealing, for proof of the opinion, to the results of late elections. In another part of the paper, is copied the official returns of your State Election, by which it is seen that Gov. Bouck is elected by a vote 10,000 less than he received in '40. This is proving his assertions with a vengeance.

I am rejoiced to learn that there is a probability of the Sheriffalty being given to some one other than Mr. Hutchnson, who has returned from his mission to Harrisburg with ess confidence than he entertained upon his departure.-Several gentlemen are mentioned as likely to receive the appointment, but I learn from a private source that the hances are in favor of a Mr. E. N. Bridges, who married niece of the Governor, and who engages, it is said, to share the profits of the office with His Excellency. For the truth of the latter report I by no means vouch, simply giving the umor as it is currently circulated.

We have a curiosity at our wharves, in the ship Sybella, unk in our bay six years since, and lately raised by some enterprising New-Yorkers, by means of an immense steam was originally cut through by the ice, and be hull exhibits proof of the tremendous power of that agent in the work of destruction. As the enterprising gentlemen who have succeeded in raising her and bringing her to the city, stipulated to receive 90 per cent. salvage for their services, it is to be hoped they will be amply remunerated for the labor and expense of the undertaking.

I hope to furnish you to-morrow with an interesting account of proceedings of the Grand Jubilee of the Temperance Firemen to be given this evening at the Chinese Mu seum. Among no class has the good work accomplished greater results than among this description of our citizens. and it is but just commenced, judging from the enthusiasm and activity pervading the different Companies. Nearly a dozen Companies have to a man become tetotallers, and there are many other, a majority of whose members have igned the pledge. As one result out of many, may be is tanced the peaceful behaviour of some of the Companies but lately distinguished as the most turbulent and disorderly in the Department.

The only sale at the Brokers Board to-day was 10 shares Louisville Bank at 55.

The fog with us to-day is so dense, that to follow one nose it is necessary to retain a hold upon that appendage, to ascertain its true locality and direction. The ice in the iver is so ar dissolved as to admit the boats running to Bristol, &c., but from present indications I judge a recur rence of severe cold. We are awaiting the President's Message, but wherefore, it would puzzle a greater prophe than myself to determine. Yours,

ST. ANDREW's Day was celebrated on the 30th ult. at Baltimore with great hilarity and good feeling. A splendid dinner was given at which a arge number of invited guests, in addition to the members of the St. Andrew's Society, sat down. DONALD McLEOD, Esq., was present and is reply to a complimentary teast made some very felicitous remarks concerning Scotland which he has just visited, her System of Education and some of her most renowned sons. ALEXANDER NISBET, E-q., has been chosen President of the Society for the

SOUTH CAROLINA .- The Legislature of S. C. met at Columbia on the 28th. All the old officers

IF A hat-dealer in New-Orleans has run away to Havans, taking a lady with him and leavingdebts to the amount of \$20,000.

FROM MEXICO.-The United States steam frirate Missouri, Captain Newton, arrived below at New-Orleans on the 22d of November, in three and a half days from Vera Cruz. She brought as passengers Brantz Mayer, Esq. of Baltimore, U. S. Secretary of Legation at Mexico; P. A. South all, Esq., bearer of despatches from Gen. Thompson to Washington: William Richards and T. Hallileo, from the Sandwich Islands, the latter Private Secretary to the King of those Islands, and a native of that country. Also, six of the Santa Fe prisoners.

The sloop-of-war Felmouth, Capt. Macintosh was the only United States Government vessel at Vera Ctuz. She was expected to leave shortly for New-Orleans, with \$250,000 in specie.

The Picayune states the character of the despatches for the United States Government is not known, but from all that can be learnt from private letters, there is good reason to believe that all our pending difficulties in relation to claims of American citizens will be most satisfactorily arranged upon terms compatible with the honor and nterest of our country.

Before the departure of the Missouri, Gen. Santa Ana had retired from the capital to his estate at Mango de Clavo, leaving in his stead Gen. Bravo as Provisional President of the Republic. It was understood that Santa Ana took this step in consequence of failing health, and designed soon to return to the capital. Those who saw him shortly before his departure state that he never looked better. The flower of the army had been either sent to Yucatan or to such points in the Department of Vera Cruz as would enable Gen. Santa

Ana to avail himself of the power of all trained roops if the occasion should require. It was generally believed in Mexico that Santa

Ana was opposed to all the projects for a new constitution proposed by the Constituent Congress.

all of which were federal in their character. Those who have the best opportunity of judgng, regard Mexico at present as in a most critical

position, and possibly upon the eve of another revolution. There is no doubt that the new constitution will be a federal one. There was no authentic news at the time of the Missouri's departure from Vera Cruz from Yucatan. The report that the Mexicans had been de-

feated some time before was positively contradicted. On the arrival of the news at the city of Mexico of the taking of San Antonie and the capture of Van Ness. Fitzgerald and others belonging to the Santa Fe Expedition, it is said that an order was sent on to shoot all such re-captured prisoners on the spot. Through the interference of General Tornel, however, this order was countermanded and Van Ness, Fitzgerald and such others as were

years' imprisonment in the Castle of Perote, one of the coldest and most disagreeable places in the The opinion of one of the most intelligent perons in relation to Yucatan affairs is that Campeachy would surrender without firing a gun .-Another gentleman, who is well versed in Mexian affairs, is strongly of the opinion that there vill be a battle, and that it will result in the en-

known to have been in the Expedition above men-

tioned have had their sentence commuted to ten

ire defeat of Santa Ana's forces. By a recent decree it seems that postage is no longer exacted on newspapers at Vera Cruz or any of the other ports.

Up to the 12th ult. Capt. Charlewood, of the ron steamer Guadaloupe, had not arrived at Vera Cruz, and was consequently ignorant of his recal by his own govertment.

Mexico, to a gentleman of this city interested in he claims against Mexico, states that a treaty had ust been concluded between the Mexican Governnent and our Minister, for the payment of the awards made by the late Convention at Washingon. The payments to be made in instalments of one-twentieth every three months, and the proeeds of the Maxican Custom House, and of some of the taxes, are pledged to the American Governnent for the fulfilment of the treaty. [Phil. Cour. DEATHS IN THE STEAMBOAT ELIZA. - The New-

IF A private letter of the 8th November, from

Orleans Bulletin of the 23d ult. says: "We hear that upon cutting into the steamboat Eliza, sunk few weeks since near the mouth of the Ohie, two cabin passengers were found with their hands grasping the handles of their trunks. It has not hitherto been supposed that any catin passengers perished, save Capt. Littleton's wife and child. One of the passengers on that boat, whom we conversed with yesterday, computes that nearly sixty lives were lost!"

On Friday evening a person accidentally dropped a cigar among some powder, in Wade's Powder-mill below the city, which was immediatey blown up. Three men were seriously injured, one of whom (Mr. Brown) has since died. [Cin. Gaz. Nov. 29.

459 BROADWAY. The New World and Extras and all the oopular Books and Periodicals, are for sale at the above Ofice, corner of Grand street. Also,

DR. RUSH'S HEALTH PILLS. the most valuable medicinal preparation ever offered to the public for the cure of diseases of various kinds-25 cents a

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IF Price 25 cents; Six copies for \$1, or \$16 per hundred. Office 30 Ann street, where may be had all the chesp BOOKS FOR THE PEOPLE," in Extra numbers of the New World, at 121 to 25 cents each. J. WINCHESTER, Publisher,

d6 2t (2) D' Dr. Rush's Health Pills.-The unpretend-

ng and uninflated form in which these highly valuable Pills are presented to the public, arises not from any doubt or absence of those merits with which they by universal testimony abound, and which require not the resort to long and pretracted homilies of virtues unattested and testime nies unauthenticated, tedious in detail, fallacious in theory, nercenary in effect. The sole proprietor of Dr. Rush' HEALTH PILLS has the public good at heart as forcibly as he philanthropic and publicly distinguished inventor. Like the benevolent testator of this invaluable legacy, he seeks only the fame and merit of giving a sound direction to the public judgement, by means bosorable and faithful, without the aid of lengthy columns, as harrassing to the eye as the nostrums they enlogise are indigestible and nauseous to the domach. He therefore briefly, fearlessly and frankly reommends in every family, of every sex, size and age, DR. RUSH'S HEALTH PILLS.

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D' No. 2 of Sylvester Graham's Quarterly Journal, on the Philosophy of Sacred History, with particular reference to the authority of the Bible, for man's eating flesh, drinking wine, &c. Subscribers, and those who wish to examine the work, will call on Dr. John Bur dell, Dentist, in Chambers-street, cor. Broadway, where bey will find the first and second numbers.

Thompson's Vermont.-History of Vermont, Natural, Civil and Statistical, in three parts, with a new map of the State, and 200 Engravings. By Zadock Thompson. 1 vol. 2 vo. pp. 650. Just received and for sale by d6 3t (2) DAYTON & NEWMAN, 199 Broadway.

D'Lecture by Orestes A. Brownson, Esq. of Boston. This eloqueot orator and accomplished scholar will lecture before the Mechanics' Institute, at their rooms, 12 Chambers-street, on Wednesday Evening. Dec. 7th, at alf past 7. And on Friday Evening, Dec. 9th, WILLIAM Browning, Esq. will deliver the regular weekly lecture, On Iron and its application to the Arts," at the same hour

This Evening, (Tuesday) the monthly meeting of the Institute is to be held at half past 7, in the rooms, City Hall.

Members free to Lectures, on showing their yearly tickets.

Tickets for non-members, on showing their yearly tickets. lickets for non-members may be had at the door, or from

Post Office, New-York, Dec. 5th, 1842. Trhunkagiving Day. Thursday, the 3th inst., being a day set apart by the Governor of the State for a General Thanksgiving, this Office will be open from 3 to 10 o'clock, A. M., and from 12 to 1 o'clock, P. M. only. The Mails will be closed at 30 minutes past 1 o'clock, P. M. d6 2p JOHN LORIMER GRAHAM, P. M.